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OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE WORKERS OF THE WORLD AUSTRALIAN SOCIALIST PARTY.

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A Revolutionary Situation

By J. M. G.

"There are none so blind as those who do not want to see," is an old saw, and one that is applicable to countless individuals and many sections in all countries today. And the blindest of all sections are the Labor parties in most countries. So blind that they cannot see that in all countries capitalism is collapsing, tottering to its downfall, and only requires the force applied by organised labor to give it the final push.

These "blind leaders of the blind" fail to see the revolutionary situation that exists in all industrial centres, are still clinging to the antediluvian idea of the step by step policy, still doting the masses with the phyllophagous stunt of municipal trading, and are all too ready to pay the rising cost of living, ignorant of the fact that when holding municipal power, the Labor Party they are bound to administer municipal enterprises in accordance with the present system, and in the interests of the financial sharks that have a stranglehold upon all municipalities by loans and credits, an administration that comes in conflict with the workers when they make demands for increased wages to meet the rise in cost of living.

"You cannot serve two masters," and these blind leaders in all countries where they have majorities on municipal councils will soon find out the truth of the old maxim. And the workers will speedily be disillusioned as to any material gain to be derived from supporting a party of opportunists with the axe of office to grind. Composed for the greater part of political crooks, self-seekers, with perhaps a sprinkling of a few well-meaning but ignorant individuals who unconsciously lend themselves as parties to a policy of doting the workers.

The economic and political crisis in all European countries is self-evident to all but those that, ostrich-like, obscure their vision by burying themselves in the miasma of opportunism. In these countries a revolutionary situation has been created as the result of the war. It exists in all countries, whether victors or vanquished. The workers in the several countries are not content to go back to the sordid conditions of pre-war times and allow the possessing class to continue their old policy of exploitation.

The horror of the war with the aftermath of suffering experienced by the masses has created a psychology of revolt against the authority that holds their lives in their hands by control of and possession of the land and production tools.

Recognising that the economic and political crisis has created a revolutionary situation, it is the duty of all Socialist organisations and Labor parties worthy of the name to drop misleading tactics such as reform and conciliatory methods. Their duty is to take advantage of the conditions and preach the class war in season and out of season.

The gospel of emancipation from the thralldom of wage slavery should resound from platforms both within doors and without.

The press, controlled by Labor, should be the means of disseminating it to every corner and household within the community. It should be sown broadcast over the land by millions of leaflets. No means should be neglected to spread the gospel; no methods ignored where it is possible to attack the enemy.

With a revolutionary mandate they can be attacked within the municipal councils; within their citadel—the parliamentary sanctum sanctorum of the capitalist class—the revolutionary gospel of emancipation can be preached; within their holy of holies we can emphasise that "all class struggles are political struggles."

This is a struggle not for paltry reforms and amelioration, but a struggle keeping clear

What the Labour Party has done for the Working Class

THE WAR PRECAUTIONS ACT.

The War Precautions Act was passed by the Federal Labor Government in 1914. Mr. Frank Tudor, the present leader of the Federal Labor Party, was a member of the Cabinet which passed this pernicious legislation. This Act has been used to persecute members of the working class who protested against their contumacious position in society. The Censor was established by virtue of this Act, working class publications were seized and destroyed, other radical publications were refused entry into the Commonwealth. The latest use to which this piece of Labor Party Legislation has put is an endeavour to suppress the Marine Engineer's Strike; the following is the declaration—

Now, then, I, Sir Ronald Craufurd Munro Ferguson, the Governor-General aforesaid, acting with the advice of the Federal Executive Council, and in pursuance of the War Precautions Act, 1914-1918, do hereby order and direct as follows:—

1. All persons, organisations, and associations are hereby prohibited from instigating or aiding by word or deed the continuance of the strike.

2. No person shall knowingly give, lend, or contribute any money or goods to the Institute, or to any agent, officer, or member thereof, without the consent in writing of the Attorney-General, or a person thereto authorised in writing by the Attorney-General.

3. No person shall knowingly give, lend, or contribute any money or goods to any person for the purpose of aiding the continuance of the strike.

4. No person shall receive or solicit subscriptions or contributions of money or goods for any such purpose.

5. Neither a bank nor any officer thereof nor any person shall pay or advance any money without the consent in writing of the Attorney-General, or a person thereto authorised in writing by the Attorney-General to or to the order of the Institute or any agent, officer, or member thereof.

6. No person, organisation, or association shall do any act or thing intended or calculated to prolong or extend the strike.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Commonwealth at Melbourne, this 10th day of February in the year of our Lord 1920, and in the tenth year of his Majesty's reign.

By his Excellency's command,

G. E. PEARCE, Minister for Defence.

Mr. John Storey, the leader of the State Labor Party, speaking in support of the Labor candidate at the Paddington by-election, 1919, stated that the War Precautions Act was a good and necessary piece of legislation.

THE ILLEGAL ASSOCIATIONS ACT.

The Illegal Associations Act came and has been levelled against working class organisations. It provides for the suppression of any organisation, including the Trade Unions, which become a menace to the capitalist class interests. The Federal Labor Party, although they constituted the minority in the Federal Parliament gave their official support and voted in favor of this Act.

THE DEFENCE ACT.

To the Labor Government belongs the honor of having introduced a system of Military Conscription, the provisions of which are more tyrannical than any form of European Conscription. The Act provides for the military training of boys from the age of 12 years.

LABOUR PREMIER MCGOWEN AND THE GAS STRIKE.

In March, 1913, the State Labor Government of N.S.W., distinguished itself by issuing a proclamation calling for strike-breakers to aid the Government in defeating the Gas employees, who were on strike for an increased wage.

The Labor Party Government Legislates in the interest of the Employing Class, therefore, any protest by the Working Class must be assisted in the same manner as McGowen assisted the starving strikers—by Force.

of the compromise of opportunism, its goal the dictatorship of the proletariat, a transition period of reconstruction eventually ending in the Co-operative Commonwealth.

In view of the revolutionary situation existing in most countries, and from which South Africa can be no exception, as the forces are operating that will create such a situation, it behoves all propaganda bodies to neglect no opportunity to draw the attention of the masses to the conditions, to take advantage of the unrest amongst the workers, show them the folly of reliance upon political mountebanks with their gospel of palliation; warn them against labor crooks with the stunt of

mutual interests; preach the doctrine of organised revolutionary mass action, and show that the historic role of the working class is to take control, not as sections, but as a whole. And to the extent that our propaganda permeates the masses and gives them a conscious understanding of their mission as the saviours of society, and becomes the guide of their actions, when the inevitable point in time is reached that will compel them to act, to that extent the revolution that will place them in political power, and establish them as dictators, will be peaceful or otherwise.

—"The International," S. A.

Manifesto of the Communist Party of Mexico

The Communist Party of Mexico issues a declaration of principles and programme of organisation, of which the following first six clauses sufficiently display the revolutionary fervour of our Mexican Comrades:

1.—We affirm our absolute adherence to the principles of Revolutionary Communism as originally set forth in the Communist Manifesto and "Capital" by Karl Marx, and in auxiliary works of Marx and Frederick Engels, as enunciated by the First International in 1847, and sustained by it in the years that followed, and as declared and interpreted with new vigor by the Third International at Moscow in 1919.

2.—We affirm our emphatic approval of the revolutionary principles of the Bolsheviks of Russia, the Spartacists of Germany, the Communist Parties of Hungary and the United States, and the Left Wing Socialist Parties and groups of other countries, and shall co-operate with these elements to the fullest possible extent.

3.—We refuse to support or associate with any other group not unequivocally committed to the principles of Revolutionary Communism and not recognising the fundamental fact of the class struggle. We will always give credit to any person or group of persons for aiding the workers even in a temporary way or for opposing capitalist injustices, but we will never consider reforms of permanent value. We will always hold fast to the basic truth that lasting relief can only come through the abolition of capitalism and the communist ownership and management of all industry.

4.—We assert the transcendental importance of revolutionary mass action, and we will endeavor in co-operation with industrial unions and syndicates to accustom the workers to a constantly increasing use of it. We approve of both industrial and political action when so utilised as to actually aid the workers in the class struggle—never otherwise. To depreciate the value of either is foolish. The only question for Communists to decide is whether the particular action in question will be conducive to revolutionary purposes and hasten the winning of the class struggle. Lenin in Russia has used all methods, industrial action, political action, combinations of both, co-operative organisations, and anything that would serve his ends. We believe Lenin is right. We also recommended the political strike as a new and very important tactic, constituting a bridge between industrial and political action, and inevitably leading the working class to greater strength and finally to victory.

5.—We emphatically condemn all wars between capitalist governments, and we call on all Communists to refuse to aid or serve in them. We especially denounce the plot of American capitalists to force the American government into intervention in the affairs of Mexico as an infernal conspiracy which, if successful, will cost thousands of lives of workers and cause terrible suffering and criminal waste of money. We appeal to our comrades in the United States to resist the scheme by all possible means, and particularly by a general strike, if further steps should be taken in favor of intervention.

6.—Accepting the economic interpretation of history as scientific and correct, we realise that there can be no real liberty, peace and happiness in human society while the capitalist system lasts. The class struggle, war and misery, must go on until the downfall of the system. The liberation of the masses cannot come until International Communism has been instituted, classes have been liquidated, and all men and women become workers. Before the final stage, there will necessarily be the intermediate stage of the Dictatorship of the Proletariat, when the workers will seize the full fruits of their labor, dominate society completely, and deny all participation to those who will not work. As scientific Communists we must direct all our present energies towards the Dictatorship of the Proletariat. This is our immediate objective. The task of establishing Communism will be comparatively easy after this next step has been taken.

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AUSTRALIAN SOCIALIST PARTY.

RAY EVERITT, Managing Editor.

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Freedom or Slavery

By MARCIA.

Mr. J. Storey, the leader of the Labor (?) Party, made his opening speech at Balmain on Tuesday, 17/2/20, and among other prolific promises he announced the intentions of his Party regarding "child subsidy," and said he, "we shall thus boldly encourage our best immigrant—the Australian baby."

It is not our intention to deal with Mr. Storey's golden promises just now, but in this particular connection the "Australian Baby" and its future provide interesting food for thought.

To get just where we stand with regard to child subsidy and its wonderful benefits, it is merely necessary to quote the next paragraph of Mr. Storey's speech.

"The Parliament having adopted a formula setting forth what the average family is entitled to as a minimum standard for its well-being, the Board of Trade will be directed to determine the standard minimum wage necessary to maintain the standard of comfort, and periodically to reappraise that amount. (Applause.) As the amount necessary increases, so will the minimum wage automatically increase by law.

You will notice there that the Wages Board, the instrument of the master class, is to decide the minimum wage to maintain the standard of comfort, which means that as the living wage is determined on the basis of a man his wife and two children, each extra child shall be subsidised in order to maintain that "standard of comfort."

It may well be remarked in passing that this same "standard of comfort" consists of three meals a day and a place to sleep, if you are lucky enough to find one.

"Still," say your Labor supporters, "it is better than nothing, and will greatly assist those with large families."

If the Labor Party gets into power and offers you child subsidy, accept it, of course, or anything else you can get, but there are two things to be remembered.

One is, that the population is impoverished and needs increasing; this is necessary for the upkeep of the capitalist supply of wage slaves, consequently bribes will be offered to the working

class parents to add to their families, economic conditions have been forcing them to limit them; and realising this, out comes the master class with an inducement, "child subsidy."

This is essential at present, and which ever party gets into power, Labor or National, something in that regard will be done: for both, bear in mind, stand for the upkeep of the present system.

Secondly, whatever subsidies you may get doled out for your children, the basic fact still remains, their future is just the same, they are born into the world to all intents and purposes, slaves, and before them lies the factory, the mine and the workshop with their attendant hardships and honors. While capitalism exists they own nothing but their power to labor, and that they must sell to the highest bidder in order to live. Australia to-day is undoubtedly a paradise. Mr. Storey would say, if the Labor Party gets in, it will be the seventh heaven; yet in spite of this think what you bring children into the world for.

Conditions are worse than they ever were, industrial unrest is bubbling at boiling point, the cost of living is going up by leaps and bounds, housing conditions are vile, and disease, crime and prostitution are spreading apace.

The future of our children is slavery: before the boys stands the spectre of the uniform and rifle; before the girls stretches the black horror of the streets, the market in which she has to sell her body, often failing to find a purchaser for her labor power.

Conditions are, in short, so rotten, that women are risking their lives daily in order to prevent child-birth, death rather than new life is what we see on all sides.

The tools of the capitalist class desire the Australian baby as a means of keeping up the supply of wage slaves and prospective soldiers, consequently still further increasing the profits for their masters; but for the working class themselves, bribery or no bribery, the future is simply slavery.

It is interesting and refreshing to turn from such a dark picture in Australia and every other capitalist country to Soviet Russia.

Lenin states practically the same as John Storey, that they are counting on the children, but what for? There is just the difference. Lenin and his colleagues are counting on the children to "preserve the New Russia in future," and the New Russia belongs to the working class.

How different the feelings of a Russian mother who realises that her child has a heritage of freedom and a hand to develop and work for that he can call his own, to be able to say with truth, "our country," from an Australian mother whose child is born to poverty and wage slavery.

In the throes of this election campaign, we of the revolutionary movement urge you to stop and think of these things, ask yourselves whether it is not time to be done with the Labor Party and its strings of reforms, and glittering promises which turn into dust and ashes; and to range yourself behind the only movement that counts, the only movement that can help you, the movement that stands for revolution and emancipation.

PAMPHLETS YOU SHOULD READ.

Economic Warfare. By W. R. Winspear, 6d, posted 7d.
What Means this Strike. De Leon, 3d, Socialism the Goal of Civilisation. Chas. Vail, 2d, posted 3d.
Towards Human Freedom. J. R. Wilson, 1d, posted 2d.
Wage, Labor and Capital. Marx, 3d, posted 4d.

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PAMPHLET BY MOSES BARITZ.

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BACK FROM SIBERIA

By FRANCES FENWICK WILLIAMS.

"I never met a Russian who wasn't a Bolshevik."

"I never met a man of any nation who didn't hate Kolchak."

"I don't know of any British, French, American or Italian soldier who didn't sympathise with the Bolsheviks and want to see them win."

"I hope to God they wipe out Kolchak hands down."

So said a Canadian soldier lately returned from the Siberian Expeditionary Force in Russia. His name—and he is brave enough to give it for publication—is Stewart Byrom McCulloch. He was born in Glasgow, Scotland; he has lived in Montana, Southern California, Mexico, Vancouver; he enlisted in the 2nd Seaforth Highlanders in 1914; he made repeated attempts to go overseas to France but was always refused on account of physical disabilities; he was finally accepted for the Siberian Expeditionary Force on Sept. 4th, 1918, after a nominal examination.

So far, so good. But Russia had a curious effect on Mr. McCulloch. Figure him as he was, a typical thoughtless, adventurous, young man, ignorant of social problems, "bored to tears" by Labor struggles, Socialism, radical propaganda; then behold this same young man after three days in Siberia—a Bolshevik! Rather an astonishing outcome of military service in Bolshevik Land; but, as we shall see presently, by no means an unusual one.

"Send those Canadians back where they came from!" Kolchak is reported to have roared in fury to General Knox of the British Mission. "The only difference between them and the Bolsheviks is that they speak a different language."

And when transport that conveyed Canadians from Siberia touched at Vancouver a defiant shout arose from the throats of the soldiers who had gone overseas to wipe out the Bolsheviks:

"Hurrah for the Bolsheviks!"

Now to arrest a whole ship-load of Canadian soldiers on their return to Canada would have caused the echoes of that strange war-shout to reach the furthest hamlet of the Yukon. The authorities were sensible enough to perceive this and no notice was taken of the outbreak.

We can gain some idea of the effect which contact with real Russians had upon the Canadian soldiers by glancing casually at the two ditties sung by these soldiers en route to Siberia, and sung by them on the journey home.

Going they sang:

"Hurrah, hurrah, we're British to the core,
Hurrah, hurrah, we're home on any shore,
We'll lick those Bolsheviks, boys, and then we'll ask for more—
As we go marching through Siberia."

Returning they sang:

"Take me over the sea,
Far away from the Bolsheviks,
The Czechs may squeal, old Kolchak may roar,
We don't want to fight for those guys no more,
Oh my! don't want to die,
I want to go home."

"That's all the time it takes—just three days!" stated Mr. McCulloch cheerfully. "Just long enough to see the condition of things and to hear a few Russians tell you the truth—and there you are! Every Canadian boiling mad to think that he's been fooled that way, and hot with sympathy for the Bolsheviks—and there's your Expeditionary Force for you!"

"What about the other Allied soldiers?"

"All exactly the same as far as I can gather. The Americans mutinied in one instance and simply refused to come to the aid of the Japanese."

"Are you wise to make these statements publicly?"

"I don't care whether I'm wise or not. All the boys will back me up who've been over."

"Did any of the British regiments mutiny?"

"Not in Russia and for a good reason: they were never, so far as I could get out, asked to fight. But some of the British regiments mutinied at home, refused to go to Siberia. I found out more of the truth than they told us. As for what we did there it was just guard duty. We simply fought and would not have fought against people. The American officer who mutinied refused to compel his men to fight on the ground that he did not recognise the people they were asked to fight as Bolsheviks, that they were simply peasants. He knew of course we all knew, that the peasants were Bolsheviks, every man-jack of them; they never dared to breathe it, but they were shot on suspicion."

"You say 'all the boys will back up.' Can you speak for all the Americans, as well as for the British and French?"

"I can and I'll tell you why. My friend Y., who comes of a military family, and who speaks English and Italian like a native, was slipping off to chum with the French and said they felt just as we did. In any way, the French are the sorest of a whole bunch. Did you know that were conscripted? I don't believe generally known. Yes, sir, they were sent straight from the Great War to Siberia without so much as an 'I please.' They are mad as blazes, and there will be some hot times when the boys of the different countries go to their home-towns and begin to speak the truth about things."

"How about the officers?"

"The officers can't talk freely to us. But as they're mostly decent fellows, we know how they feel inside. Yes, they agree with us. But you can't say so. On the way home we had a address, which they said was this: 'Well now, we've pulled out of Russia and we needn't talk of doing with our business is to get a job and get a job and forget the rest.' Couldn't say straight out, 'Don't tell me what cursed folly this Siberian mess was, boys!' but they might just as well have said it. We got their meaning all right. The boys just listened in silence and made no comments or promises."

"Tell me just how things in general impressed you when you first went out."

"Well, the voyage took twenty days and the food was poor. The protested and once they even made a strike on the food. Vladivostok harbour frozen when we arrived—when deep water freezes you can imagine what cold is! We had only the clothes we left Canada with; and we were packed box cars without even straw, thirty-four men in a car with one little oil stove to heat it. There was snow even on the inside of the cars. Most of the men like myself, were physically unfit anyway because the S.E.F. was so unpopular that they had to take anyone they could get, and by the time we had reached our destination we were pretty well played out. But then we had to march a mile and a half—to Second River."

"Oh! the misery we found there—desolation! Thousands of refugees fleeing from the interior which Kolchak had devastated—among them veterans of great distinction who had won the highest honors in the Great War. You could buy decorations like the Cross of St. George (the Russian equivalent for our Victoria Cross) for five roubles—fifty or sixty cents at most. Veterans who had won these coveted decorations, who had performed prodigies of valor for them, now offered them for a few cents to us in order to ward off starvation from their starving wives and babies."

"They were not tempted to fight for Kolchak?"

"Not the war veterans. Not one. I never saw such heroism or such determination as they showed. But other Russians were not so proud. Let me tell you that a good large part of Kolchak's army is composed of Bolsheviks who desert all the time and who carry supplies and news of the old brute's plans to their

friends up the line. It's really very funny. They freeze and starve till their pride gives out, then they go to Koltchak for food and shelter for a while; then as soon as they've fattened a bit, back to the Bolshevik ranks they go. I found a man who was guarding a magazine—a storage place in the earth for ammunition—in Koltchak's army. He told me that he was simply doing that in order to live and was only living for the moment when he and the rest of the Bolsheviks could turn and drive K. out."

"Now why did that Russian trust you with his life like that?"

"Because the Russians knew and know that every single Allied soldier in Siberia is for them. As soon as they've had five minutes' conversation with the Russians they know. It didn't take a week to turn me from being indifferent or even hostile toward Labor problems into being a warm partisan of the Bolsheviks. Considering that every Russian in sight is a Bolshevik, and that they all hate Koltchak and want their own government, one can't help seeing the wisdom of siding a few reactionaries to consider them. At every turn one sees thousands of miserable, starving, unhappy people, some of them veterans of distinction, and their sympathies are aroused, one asks about their situation, and one finds it incredible that they are Bolsheviks and partisans of Koltchak. Of course they are not there to come out and say so, but that would of course be certain. Anyhow lots are shot on sight. No trials for Koltchak. A Russian who had served for three years in the Great War and served with distinction had contracted tuberculosis and was in the hospital which the Cossacks had taken over. Russian Bolsheviks called it. While ill and unattended he died. He was a Bolshevik and he died for Bolshevism. Samoff, a Russian general, Dictator for the district between Hailan and Vladivostok, had him dressed, taken forth, and shot. He was too weak to dress himself or to walk."

"Had he been talking Bolshevism in a hospital?"

"Probably. They all do. They stop them. The only people in there who are really hostile toward the Russians are the Czechs—Slovak—and it's

Does the "I.S." suit you? Do you think it is doing good work. Do you want to see the good work continue. If so, show your appreciation and assist by getting subscribers.

proverbial that a Czech who gets sent to hospital always emerges Bolshevik."

"How did you like the Czechs as a whole?"

"Least of any. Of course they probably send the worst ones to Russia. The ones at home may be better. The Czechs and the Japs are the only ones who do any fighting against the Bolsheviks worth mentioning. The Czechs are mercenaries paid by France—I don't think there are any volunteers among them."

"What about the Japs?"

"The Japs interested me. They're a fine race in their way—but they're much like the Prussians before the war—unbending, militaristic. Some virtues—some vices. They have tremendous respect for authority, love of country, determination, obedient stoicism; but with these a terrible inflexibility and cruelty. The boys who went to the Great War have often talked to me of the difference between the Prussians and the Saxons; and I should think there would be somewhat the same difference between the Japs and the Russians—the real Russians, the Bolsheviks."

"In what proportion should you think the Bolsheviks were to the rest of the

Russians?"

"Roughly speaking, ninety per cent. But that's simply my opinion. Remember I never met a Russian who wasn't a Bolshevik. But from what I hear I think there must be about ten per cent. for Koltchak."

"Czarists, should you say?"

"A handful of the old aristocracy and some business men. Three of his regiments are entirely composed of officers. It's odd though how many of the aristocracy are Bolsheviks. There are, they say, many more noblemen than business men fighting for the Bolsheviks. At present

there must be a goodly sprinkling of soldiers of all nations too who've deserted for conscience's sake."

"Now tell me, which of all the Allied soldiers did you like the best? One gets such different accounts."

"It's queer what a lot of good there is in everyone, but such different good! Now we're all right in our way and the Americans are all right in theirs. And the Japs have fine points though they're the most dangerous race in the world to the coming democracy. Prussia's ghost, y'know, so to speak! But candidly there are no nations which I think are really better than the Anglo-Saxons though in a way I hate to say so—and those two are the Poles and the Russians. The Russians are simpler, kinder, more trustful, more idealistic, more well, more noble than we are; the Italians are sweeter-tempered, more affectionate, more generous, more sympathetic, more magnetic. On the whole the Italians were the most popular of the Allied soldiers."

"By the way, there's one thing I do want to say about the Americans. People say they're given to bragging. Well they've got one thing to brag about and to brag hard about, and that's the American Red Cross in Russia! It's the best thing ever. It's fine. I wish you'd make a note of that. Tell people that if all the boys in the world could drop their arms and enlist under the American Red Cross they'd do it like a shot—every man-jack of them."

"Mr. McCulloch, you say you are a Bolshevik. Just what do you mean by that?"

"I mean that I believe in it. As the Liberator says, 'The Bolsheviks are the only ones who have plenty of Socialist meetings in Siberia. There were two or three Socialists in our company who had been conscripted and they used to talk. It seems queer that I'd never heard ten words about Socialism till I went to put it down in Russia! But I suppose I wasn't interested. Looking at those poor persecuted devils of Russians made us feel very Socialistic, I can tell you.'"

I picked up a copy of the "Liberator"—the May copy with Debs' photograph on the cover. "Did you ever hear of that man," I asked.

"Debs!" exclaimed Mr. McCulloch. "So that is Debs." He laughed outright. "I should say I had heard of him. We pretty near had a mutiny in our company because Debs had been sent to jail. So that's Debs. I never heard of him till I went to Russia."

"You seem to have heard a lot of things in Russia. But what do you think is going to happen in the end? It makes me sick every time I pick up a newspaper and see that our country has sent boots and rifles and even tanks to Koltchak's army."

"Don't worry. The Bolos will get the benefit of everything that's sent. Koltchak with a handful of the rottenest men in the Czar's army can't last for ever. They'll all get killed in time. If the Allies were really helping Koltchak he could do a lot—but what can he do when the Allied men refuse to fight, and turn Bolshevik? And remember! Those men are going home; and in every country in the Old and the New World they're going to spread the truth."

"Then you think Bolshevism is bound to win?"

"As far as Bolshevism goes it can't lose. But the Bolsheviks are another thing. They're suffering and dying—being butchered with our help and by our connivance—and its terrible—terrible—terrible—to think that all the decent people in ours and every other country don't rise up and STOP the massacre."

—"The Liberator."

Baritz in New Zealand

To the Editor.

Dear Sir and Comrade,
At the last meeting of the Wellington Social Democratic Party I was instructed to convey to you—with a request for publication in your columns—the following resolution, which was carried unanimously:—

"That this meeting of Socialists strongly resents the misrepresentations concerning Comrade H. E. Holland, made by Mr. Moses Baritz to the 'International Socialist,' Sydney, on his return from New Zealand, and directs the attention of our Sydney comrades to the fact that, so far from Mr. Baritz's departure from New Zealand proving a source of gratification to Mr. Holland, the S.D.P. resolution (which Mr. Baritz declares was a 'bitter pill for Mr. Holland') was strongly supported by Mr. Holland at the meeting at which it was carried. Furthermore, the first direct protest to the N.Z. Attorney-General against his action in ordering Mr. Baritz to leave New Zealand was made by Mr. Holland in the form of a telegram to Sir Francis Bell. Again, the Undesirable Immigrants' Restriction Act, under the provisions of which Mr. Baritz was ordered away, was fought uncompromisingly in the House of Representatives by Mr. Holland and his fellow members of the N.Z. Labor Party."

I might add that the mover of the S.D.P. resolution was Mr. Robert Semple, and the seconder, Mr. Peter Fraser, M.P. for Wellington Central. The fact that Mr. Baritz's most bitter personal attacks were directed against Holland, Semple and Fraser did not weigh with them when a principle vital to the Socialist movement was at stake. It is the opinion of the membership who are pledged to International Socialism—that Mr. Baritz's falsehoods are worse than reprehensible, and in no way calculated to advance the cause for which we live and work.

Yours for the Industrial Commonwealth,
TOM BRINDLE,

President, Wellington S.D.P.

(We have received from Mr. G. White a letter he received from H. E. Holland in connection with the above matter. Owing to lack of space we cannot see our way clear to publish it. The above resolution contains the main points dealt with in Holland's letter.)

ONLY WAITING

I am waiting, only waiting, till the
Danger's past and gone,
I've my eye upon your movement
And I'll join you later on.
But to lose my vote at present,
It would surely be a sin,
So I'll vote for Socialism when
I see you're sure to win.

I believe in Socialism—every word,
The brotherhood of man,
And that industry should operate
On a more enlightened plan,
That would give to each his product,
That would make each worker free,
And when you're sure of winning
You can also count on me.

I believe in Socialism—every word
You say is true.
Men of common sense admit it—
There's nothing else to do
But, although your party's growing,
Still, for me it's rather small—
Why not wait until it comes
Before voting it at all.

You should get a better element
At once to take the stand,
You should seek the wealthy classes
And get them to take a hand.
When they do, the men like I am
Will be also coming in,
As we do in every movement
When we see it's sure to win.

So, I'm waiting, only waiting
Till the danger's past and gone—
Only waiting till the movement
Is a little larger grown:
Then I'm coming to the rescue
At the dawning of the day.
And I'll shout for Socialism
When the mists have cleared away.

—In "Buckeye Socialist".

—A. M. STIRTON.

NOTICE!

ON WET SUNDAYS WHEN NO MEETING CAN BE HELD IN SYDNEY DOMAIN, THERE WILL BE A MEETING IN THE SYDNEY BRANCH HALL, LIVERPOOL ST.

:- The Australian :-

Socialist



Party

OBJECTIVE.

The Social ownership and control of the means of production and distribution

HEADQUARTERS:

115 GOULBURN ST., SYDNEY, N.S.W.
A. S. REARDON, Gen. Sec. Treas.

BRANCH DIRECTORY.

Any Branch desiring matter pushed under the above heading, should write clearly what is needed, and forward same to this Office.

—:—

BROKEN HILL.

Socialist Hall, Sulphide St.

All rebels making their way to the "Mill" will receive a welcome at the above address. Good Library for Members.

N.S.W. State Elections

Wollondilly Electorate Meetings will be held during the Campaign as follows:

Corrimal,	Saturday, Feby. 28
Thirroul,	Sunday, .. 29
Wollongong,	Saturday, March 6
Helensburg,	Sunday, .. 7
Balgownie,	Saturday, .. 13
Kembla	Sunday, .. 14

Meetings Will be held on the final Rally Night, March 19th, at places to be notified later.

A.S.P. NEWS AND NOTES

SYDNEY BRANCH.

The Sydney Branch Election Campaign has made an excellent start and bids fair to be very successful as far as propaganda goes, which is, of course, the most important thing.

Two good meetings were held on Friday night at Darlinghurst and Paddington, and large crowds were addressed by Comrades Morris, Brodney, Clifton, Mrs. Reardon, Nelson and Thomas.

Com. Nelson started his campaign in Balmain to-night, Monday, Feb. 16th, and we hope to put in good work over in that district. The Domain meeting on Sunday, 15th, was notable for the eager way in which the audience bought the papers; a large number were sold; supplies ran out comparatively early in the afternoon, and we were obliged to obtain more from the printing office in order to satisfy demands.

Mr. Rivett occupied the platform in the Hall at night, his subject being "The Reign of the Common People."

The lecturer dealt with conditions, showed the power of the working class, and emphasised the need for education and organisation.

A class is being run each Monday night by Com. Everitt; the opening night was well attended, and we expect to build up to even larger numbers as we go on.

The Wednesday night lecture has been turned for the present into an open forum, in which a subject is chosen and everybody present is at liberty to discuss it; the idea was received with acclamation at its announcement, and we expect large audiences to attend.

All comrades are requested to come forward and assist in whatever way possible during the campaign, as the propagandists and literature sellers will have their work cut out with street meetings and will not be able to attend so much at the Hall.

MARCIA REARDON,
Assistant Secretary.

TO UNATTACHED SUPPORTERS

Whoever you are, if you believe in Scientific Socialism, you must recognise the need for organization. Why not set a good example to the workers whom you come in contact with, and whom we know you try to educate, by joining up with the A.S.P.

If there is no BRANCH in your locality, you can become a MEMBER AT LARGE, and thus become a REAL LIVE WIRE.

For further information, drop a line to the General Secretary, A.S.P., 115 Goulburn Street, Sydney.

IN COMMEMORATION OF THE PARIS COMMUNE (March 18th, 1871)

"The First Attempt of the Proletariat to Govern Itself"

**A Celebration will be held in the A.S.P. Hall, Liverpool Street,
on Thursday, March 18th, 1920, at 8 p.m.**

How the Bourgeoisie Profits by Socialist Renegades

By N. LENIN.

(Continued from last week.)

As to the civil war "amongst the proletarians," we have already heard those arguments from our Tshernovs and Martovs. Let us take a striking example to show all the bottomless meanness of these arguments. During the great French Revolution a part of the peasants—the Vendee peasants—fought for the king and against the republic. In June, 1849, and in May, 1871, a part of the workers was to be found in the troops of Cavaignac and Gallifet, that strangled the revolution. What would you say about a person declaring: I very much regret the "civil war amongst the peasants in France, 1792," amongst the workers of 1849 and 1871? You would say, he is the most hypocritical defender of the reaction, the monarchy, the Cavaignacs, and you would be right.

Not to understand, that in Russia a civil war is going on between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie, and that the same civil war is commencing or approaching all over the world, is impossible but for a real idiot. There never was and there never will be such a class war, in which not a part of the vanguard class remains on the side of reaction. The same thing may be said of the civil war also. A part of the stragglers of the working class—for no longer or shorter time—necessarily comes to help the bourgeoisie. Only villains can defend such passing over to the bourgeoisie by such arguments.

We see here a theoretical lack of will to understand what facts are shrieking and screaming about in all the history of all the Labor movement in all the world since 1914. The split between the better situated elements of the working class, who are bribed by "lucrative employments" and other gifts from the bourgeoisie, threw its shadow before itself in the autumn of 1914 on an international scale and developed further during 1915-1918. Not seeing this fact, and accusing the Communists for the split, Kautsky only for the thousandth time proves his function as a footman of the bourgeoisie.

Marx and Engels 40 years since, from 1852 to 1892, spoke of a "bourgeoisie" of a part of the English working men (viz., the best situated elements, the leaders, the working class "aristocracy") in connection with the English colonial prerogatives and monopolies. It is plain as daylight, that the imperialist monopolies should create the same phenomenon as in England in quite a number of other countries during the twentieth century. In all the most developed countries we behold corruption, bribery and passing over to the side of the bourgeoisie by the leaders of the working class, by its better-situated elements—as a result of the gifts of the bourgeoisie, who give these leaders "lucrative places," gives crumbs of their profits to these better-situated elements and shifts over the head of the worst paid and hardest labor to the shoulders of imported backward labor elements, thus strengthening the privileges of the "aristocracy of the working class" as compared with the masses.

The war of 1914-1918 definitely showed the treason against Socialism, the passing over to the bourgeoisie by the leaders and better-situated elements, of the proletariat, all these Socialist jingoes, all these Gompers, Brantings, Renaudels, MacDonalds, Scheidemanns, etc., whereby, of course, by inertness a part of the working class follows these bourgeois rascals for some time.

The Berne International of Messrs. Huganans, Vandervelde, Scheidemann, now has fully constituted itself as the yellow International of the traitors against Socialism. **Without fight against them, without split with them, there can be no question of real Socialism, nor of any sincere work for the social revolution.**

Let the German Independents try to sit between two stools—that is their fate. The Scheidemanns kiss and embrace Kautsky as one person belonging to the same family. Stampfer loudly speaks about it, and, as a matter of fact, Kautsky is a genuine comrade of the Scheidemanns. But Hilferding, also an Independent and a friend of Kautsky's, in Lucerne proposes to exclude the Scheidemanns from the International. Hilferding's proposition either was a great idiocy or a great hypocrisy: he wanted to have the reputation of a "radical" amongst the working men, and at the same time not to lose his place in the International of bourgeois servants! But how this demeanour of one of their leaders, Hilferding, should be explained, one thing is sure: amongst the working masses the lack of character of the "Independents" as well as the meanness of the Messrs. Scheidemanns, Brantings, Vanderveldes, etc., inevitably will provoke a more and more increasing desertion from the traitorous leaders. Imperialism can divide the workers long enough, England's example proves that, but the unification of the masses with us, the driving out of the yellows is proceeding on an international scale. The tremendous progress of the Communist International shows that, in America already a Communist party was founded, in Paris the committee for renewing of international relations and the committee of syndical defence has taken the side of the Third International. In Paris two papers have passed to the side of the Third International: "The International," of Raymond Pericat, and the "Defended Name" (Bolshevik?) of Georges Anquetil. In England the foundation of a Communist party will soon find place, with which also the better people out of the British Socialist Party, the Shop Stewards' Committees, the revolutionary industrialists, etc., will solidify themselves. The Swedish left wing Socialists, the Norwegian Social Democrats, the Dutch Communists, the Swiss and Italian Socialists parties are already standing in the same rank and file as the German Spartacists and the Russian Bolsheviks.

During the few months of 1919 that it has existed, the Communist International has grown an universal International, leading the masses unreservedly hostile against the traitors of Socialism in the "yellow" International of the Berne and Lucerne brotherhood.

Let us at last stop a little at a very instructive communication that throws full light on the part played by the opportunist leaders. During the congress of the "yellow" Socialists in Lucerne in August last, there appeared a special edition of the Geneva paper, "La Feuille," with records of the proceedings and com-

munications in several languages. In the English edition for Wednesday, August 6, No. 4, is published an interview with Troelstra, the well-known leader of the opportunist party in Holland.

This is what Troelstra tells us:

The German revolution of November 9 provoked a strong excitement amongst our (the Dutch) political and Trade Unions' leaders. The governing groups in Holland during some days were quite panic-stricken, so much more so as, at the same time, an almost general dissatisfaction broke out in the army.

The burgomasters of Rotterdam and The Hague tried to gather organisations of their own to serve as help-troops of counter-revolution. A committee, founded by former generals, amongst whom an old officer who could pride himself upon having helped in crushing the Chinese rebellion, tried to baffle some comrades and arm them against the revolution. Their efforts, of course, had quite a different result from that aimed at, and in Rotterdam it for a moment seemed probable that a Working Men's Council would be organised. But the leaders of the political organisations and the Trade Unions were of opinion that the time for such methods wasn't arrived yet, and limited themselves to publishing a program of the workers' minimum claims and a fervent proclamation to the masses.

Thus spoke Troelstra! He added many boastful statements: how he made revolutionary speeches, how he was a partisan of the occupation of power, how he understands the insufficiency of parliaments and political democracy only, how he for the transitional period admits also "illegal methods" of fight, and the "dictatorship of the proletariat," etc.

Troelstra is a typical representative of the vile, opportunist leader, who serves the bourgeoisie and deceives the workers. He reorganises all you want in words: as well, the Soviets as the dictatorship of the proletariat, and so on. But in reality Troelstra is the worst traitor against the working class, an agent of the bourgeoisie. In reality he is the leader of those same "leaders of political organisations and trade unions" in Holland, who saved the bourgeoisie in Holland, passing over to the side of the bourgeoisie in the decisive moment.

For the facts, told by Troelstra, are quite clear and precise. In Holland the army was mobilised. The proletariat was under arms and unified with the poorest elements of the people in the army. The German revolution provoked a "nearly general dissatisfaction in the army." It is clear that the duty of revolutionary leaders would have been to lead the masses to the revolution, not to let out of their hands the moment when the arming of the workers and the influence from the German revolution could have settled the question immediately.

The traitorous leaders, headed by Troelstra, passed over to the side of the bourgeoisie. They fattered the workers with reforms and, more still, with promises of reforms. They appeased the workers by "fervent proclamations" and revolutionary phrases—and deceived them. They helped the bourgeoisie to demobilise the army. Precisely, Messrs. Troelstra and other "leaders" of his kind, who make up the Second International of Berne and Lucerne, saved the capitalists.

The working-men's movement pushed on, throwing overboard the traitors—the Troelstras and the Kautskys—liberating itself from these better-situated "bourgeoisified" elements, that deceive the working class, and, in reality, make the policy for the capitalists.

September 20, 1919.

N. LENIN

P.S.—In Helsingfors, under the wing of General Mannerheim, the Russian White Guards are publishing a paper, "Kauasian Life," the organ of the army of Yudenich.

In a leading article of this paper for September 23, 1919, No. 168, we read the following panegyric of Kautsky's new book:

"In the newly-published book of Karl Kautsky, one of the leaders of the left wing Socialists in Germany, 'Terrorism and Communism,' the real nature of the 'spoilers of the Socialist movement' is unveiled with all the erudition characteristic of this author.

"The Bolsheviks, says Kautsky, have taken over from the history of the French Commune its fierce terrorism, but have not taken over the principles of democracy and humanity. The terror brings the revolutionary energy of the masses to slacken down and prepares the ground for future reaction, leads to the destruction of the democratic government founded on the will of the masses.

"That was the way of Robespierre, that will be the way of the Bolsheviks also," says Kautsky.

"The Soviet system is based on the crushing of democracy and all its principles; people's government, freedom, self-activity.

"Bolshevism only reaches goals quite opposite of what it pretends of aiming at."

The theorist of the Second International furnishing ideology to the counter-revolutionary Russian generals! You could not sink deeper.

ECONOMIC CLASS.

Members and supporters are urged to attend the Economic class, which is held in the A.S.P. Hall, Liverpool Street, EVERY MONDAY EVENING, AT 8 P.M. Comrade [name] in charge of the Class.

**LECTURE
EVERY SUNDAY**

**A.S.P. Hall,
Liverpool St.**

Printed and Published by William Joseph Thomas, at 115 Goulburn Street, Sydney, for the Australian Socialist Party.